









Road East, near the Murray Barracks, has been engaged to make the uniforms, and that application can be made to him accordingly. It is requested that each gentleman upon applying for his uniform will leave his name in full with the Tailor.

#### NOTES ON PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.

In continuation of those we published on Hainan, we now give a few notes on Pakhoi, made about the end of last year.

November, 1877.—Thursday.—Pakhoi is a wretched hole; the people are dirty and the streets are stinking lanes, and the shops dirty; while the country (soil) is arid and dry. Fowls, wild duck, and pork are obtainable, and the fish is good, while the rice is the staple of the diet. Of fruit, the pine-apples are small and insipid, while the plantains are good all the year round, and oranges, wampoes and lichees are good when in season. About 120 junks arrived during last twelve months, with Pisco Goods, Cotton and general cargo from Macao. Sugar is exported, as also various oils; while Cassia goes overland to Canton; and Tanned and Raw Hides, Talow, Glue, Lungans, Indigo Fluid, Fire-crackers and Crockery-ware figure amongst the exports. The passenger trade is large, but is in the hands of the junks. Commodors were established here six months, but gave it up as a bad job.—Leen-chow, who is 20 miles from this by water, and 18 by land; and a fresh water stream (navigable for flat-bottomed boats) runs through the city. Hung-chow, about 35 miles N.W. of Pakhoi, is a great mart for oil, and takes large quantities of Opium, Pisco Goods and Cotton. The capital city (Leen-chow) takes a large quantity of the goods imported into Pakhoi.—The people here are not particularly favourable to foreigners, and great difficulties are therefore experienced in getting houses; Bishop Burdon was in treaty for about fifty houses, but always broke down at the signing point.

Saturday.—Arrived at anchorage off the French Concession at Haiphong. The native village is a wretched, dirty place, situated on both banks of a deep creek; this site, like that of the Concession, has been formed by throwing up mud from the adjacent paddy fields, and is of small breadth—only one street, with native and Chinese houses on each side. The native houses are built of matting and bamboo, and are supported, near the water, on bamboo and piles. The trade is principally Rice, with a small quantity of Silk, Gambier, Tin, Varnish, and Lacquer Oil, all of which come from places some distance inland.

Monday.—Made preparations for a journey to Anhui, the capital of Tonquin. The officials and troops here are well housed in well-built brick houses, which are quite new and have only been occupied for a few months; the bricks are made close to the spot and are very good. This place bids fair to become a large place in the course of time when the trade with Hainan is fairly opened. The Chinese do nearly all the business that is done, the natives being but indifferent traders; in fact, amongst the latter, the women do the bargaining, and are acknowledged as the mediums through which business is successfully carried on. At a short distance easily accessible by water there are high lands where coal may be got in abundance; and it is also reported that the hills contain tin, copper, silver, and gold. All trade is carried on under the supervision of the French Government, which, after the failure of Du Poy's expedition, made a treaty with the Anamese by which it becomes the protecting power for all Europeans. The Chinese, being under Anamese rule, have greater facilities for trading than foreigners, as they can proceed into the interior and can own land. The Anamese mandarins are very jealous of foreign interference, and throw many obstacles in the way of trade. The people are of a light brown complexion and are in many instances quite fair, more especially the women in the towns, who as a rule have good and regular features and nice figures. They have an unfortunate custom, however, of blackening the teeth, which is very ugly, which they exonerate (both men and women) on the ground that a dog has white teeth, and they can't stand that. Amongst their accomplishments are theft and untruthfulness; they steal and lie naturally; while, if all accounts be true, the women are not violently enamoured of chastity and all the attendant virtues. The numbers, or rather swarms, of children everywhere meets with an astonished eye, and it is noteworthy that infanticide has no place in Anam, though small-pox and other large numbers of the youngsters, and many seem to be subject to scrofulous ailments. Snipe, wild duck, geese, plovers, and curlew are very plentiful. Plantains and oranges are the fruits available; and pork, fowls and duck, with some tolerable beef, are the principal articles of food. Good fish can be procured whenever the fishermen take the trouble to seek it. Oysters are to be found in abundance, but large and coarse, and fit for food only when fried or stewed. The men are lazy, arrogant, and addicted to opium-smoking; while the women are very industrious.

Tuesday.—Started in a steam-launch for Anhui. The river, shallow and tortuous, flows through a country low and flat, with one exception, viz., the Lepant Mountain. At certain seasons, when the river is there are but three feet of water on the different sand-bars whilst at other places there are from 5 to 6 fathoms at low water. The flood tide is felt for about one third of the distance, beyond which it is a continuous downward stream. The few launches that run take 24 hours to make the run up, and about 16 hours on the return journey. The banks of the river are low, and but few villages are to be seen, most of which are small, but largely stocked with children, and noted for the gaping, open-mouthed manners of their inhabitants. As the rice crop is being harvested, the whole country looks as if carpeted with golden grain, variegated here and there with patches of indigo and sugar-cane. Anchored for daylight.

Wednesday.—Arrived at Banoi at half-past 11 a.m., and anchored in 6 fathoms close to the shore. The French have here a concession, at St. Etienne, with a Consul, Commandant of troops and 100 soldiers, &c.; but what they do is a mystery. Banoi is a city of about 20,000 inhabitants; its streets are wide and clean, with houses and shops on both sides, but not paved, so that they are very muddy on rainy days;—only mandarins and known wealthy people are permitted to wear shoes, which disturbs the natives but little. The shops appeared to be fairly well supplied with goods, but noticeably only of a cheap

nature, the Anamese being neither extravagant nor fond of dress or ornament. Inland shell work is one of the principal branches of industry, and at this work whole families are employed; and the colours and designs are exceedingly beautiful, but the woodwork is coarse and not well finished. The meat-shops are very numerous—beef and pork; and here, after an experience of eighteen years of Chinese life, for the first time saw shops for the sale of dog-meat, where a large business was done. At these shops, which were clean and well found, dog in every cooked form could be bought—roast dog, boiled dog, dog-sausage, and to judge by the number of customers, these dishes appeared to be in great request. There was no raw meat; but there was no disguise attempted—the whole animal is cooked, with head and trotters, like a sucking-pig; and the flesh is in appearance a little paler than young pork. Some of the native houses we visited were clean, and the lady of the house was very attentive, offering us tea, betel-nut and paper cigarettes. As the people have no wells all their water for household use is carried from the river in buckets, and the water-carriers (all of whom are girls and women) are quite an important class of the community. Nearly all the clothes worn by the people are of one colour, viz., the dingy brown of the gambier; the head-dress is a turban of dark blue cloth; the hair being worn long and twisted in knots round the head. Women sometimes bind rolls of white cloth in their hair crosswise. Black satin trousers are worn by all women who can afford to do so; but the general dress consists of a skirt waistcoat and long coat, cut like those of the men, so that it is often difficult to distinguish the men from the women. The latter wear broad flat hats with a very deep edge, while the men's hats are smaller and of a mushroom shape. The interior of the houses contain a few stools, but the principal piece of furniture is a raised platform which fills up nearly the whole of the space; on this they eat, sleep, dance, and lounge about; and it is generally made of polished hard wood.

November 19.—Tried to get a boat to visit the coal regions, but did not succeed, as the Chinese apparently did not relish the idea. Met one of Poy's men, who had worked coal, but could not get a Government grant, when his mine was closed by the Anamese. With his assistance got two boats, and started for the hills. Passing some strange-looking hills said to be composed of marble, reached and passed the town of Quan-yen, and soon afterwards stopped for want of water. At a large Anamese farm-house we were made very comfortable; as we had our own blankets and pillows; the doors were securely barred against nocturnal visits of vipers etc. we went to sleep.

November 21.—Over the hills to the Coast fields. The country is beautiful—uncultivated and well wooded, except where the woodcutters have left only the 13 inch stumps; seams of coal are visible in many places, as well as great quantities of iron ore. This coal could be easily worked, and with a little expense a canal already formed by nature could be made deep enough for flat-bottomed boats. The distance to the banks is not quite a mile, and this could easily be covered by a tramway. Sugar-cane, coffee, rice and potatoes would suit the soil; and the thing could be made to pay without a doubt.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)  
May 11, 1878.

DRUNKENNESS. James Cameron, fireman U. S. S. Ranger, was charged with the above offence, and ordered to pay 40 cents cash-hire.

LARCENY. Li Apo, a coolie, was sent to three months' hard labour for stealing two pairs of shoes from the steamer Yesso.

AN UNGRATEFUL "HUSBY." Un Atah, a hawker, was charged with creating a disturbance in a brothel and breaking some crockery. The complainant, Tean Tsin Kum, one of the inmates of the brothel, No. 16, East Street, said she had knowledge of the defendant before. He came to the brothel yesterday and remained until 1 o'clock, but did not engage her, so she told him to go away. He became angry and broke some crockery. Defendant said that he had known the defendant for 6 years and during that time had spent large sums of money upon her, and when she was poor had supported her; last night she was drunk and they had a quarrel, and the things were broken accidentally.

Ordered to pay the value of the broken articles.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. The object in view in the formation of the Corps is to impart to as many volunteers as possible sufficient military instruction to enable them to assist the regular forces in time of war or danger of attack.

For this purpose the volunteers would be expected to go through the following course of instruction:—

Each member to be drilled at least once a day, either morning or evening as he may elect, for one hour in squad drill as laid down in the field exercise book, copies of which are being printed for distribution. Squads to be formed under drill instructors from the regular troops.

Members will be moved progressively from squad to squad according to proficiency, and to arrive at the first squad as soon as possible should be an object of ambition to all.

After qualifying in this preliminary infantry drill, members will be instructed in gun drill, but no member will be eligible for the latter unless he shall have passed the first squad.

The first squad after completing its preliminary infantry drill will be placed under the tuition of Royal Artillery non-commissioned officers under the supervision of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, in such numbers as he may be prepared to receive, and they will be instructed in the drill of the different descriptions of guns in the command.

These artillery drills will take place daily, morning and evening, at the same hours as the preliminary infantry drills. Members to select either the morning or evening drills as they suit their convenience.

The uniform of the corps will be supplied by the Colonial Government, and will consist of a loose fitting smock of dark blue serge with scarlet collar and cuffs, white shoulder cords, and white metal buttons. White trousers in summer, and in winter blue serge trousers with narrow red stripes. White pith solar helmet and pugre during the summer months, and in winter round blue cloth cap with buff band. A white waist belt for ammunition pouches necessary.

The Corps will be armed with Snider rifles and bayonets, and members will be taught the manual and firing exercises by the military drill instructors, as far as may be found practicable without undue interference with their gun drill. The manual and firing rifle drill though of importance subordinate to the artillery one, will be essential in the event of close quarters.

With the concurrence of the Military Authorities, the Commandant of the Corps will be appointed by H. E. the Governor, and will be a Regular Military Officer.

His Excellency will as far as possible select the other officers from a list of names chosen by the Volunteers themselves by election.

Non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the commandant. The drill instructors will, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding the Forces, be selected from among the most competent regular military non-commissioned officers on the station.

The Corps will be formed into companies or battalions, each company or battery to be lettered A, B, C, D, etc., according to the number of volunteers, and to have a certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

Hours and places of parade will be duly notified to the corps. An office or orderly room will be opened at the Government Offices (on the ground floor opposite the Colonial Treasury), where all the business of the corps will be transacted and all returns kept connected with its equipment and movements.

The preliminary squad drills will take place on the green formerly the Parade Ground of the old Volunteer Corps, situated opposite the Government Offices. The subsequent artillery drills will take place in Wellington or Murray Batteries as the Military Authorities may decide.

When the Volunteer Companies shall have mastered their gun drills, they will be expected to continue them periodically by way of practice at the different batteries to which the Military Authorities may hereafter assign them.

In the event of war the corps will be placed under the orders of the Officer Commanding the forces, to assist the regular troops in the field.

Until the office of the corps is opened, any further particulars which intending volunteers may require will be furnished to them at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Although neither the morning nor evening drills are compulsory it is earnestly hoped that volunteers will make point of attaining proficiency in their new military duties as soon as conveniently possible by attending, if not both, at least one drill a day.

#### China.

(News.)

We hear that the steamer *Galley of Lorne* is ashore at Woosung.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ON THE FAMINE. SHENAI.—MOR. CHIAI, BISHOP.

Si-ngan-fou, 15th October.

It does not send us another sum of money, I do not know how we shall be able to go forward, since day by day there is an increase in the number of little children exposed in the roads and in the fields, whom we cannot do less than receive into our arms. The famine is becoming more and more horrible. The Christians come to us from all sides to obtain help that they may not die of hunger. During the forty-four years that I have been in China, I have never seen, or heard of a famine so dreadful in character. It is needful to add that up to the present, for want of rain, it has been impossible to sow the corn, and if it should not rain now it will be too late to sow, and so there will be no hope even for the year following. How will this end? It is very certain that a vast number of persons must perish of hunger.

6th November.—The famine in this province becomes more complete and terrible from day to day. We continue to take in little children who have been cast out, but our means are failing us, and to our great sorrow we shall not be able to receive them for long.

30th November.—With a heart full of sorrow, I must speak to you in a few words of the horrible calamity which has come upon this province by reason of the famine, the like of which nothing has been ever seen in time past. A great number of pagans are constantly dying of hunger and cold, and some Christians also have died of hunger. The number of Christians who come to us to ask help increases from day to day, besides which the cold weather is now quickly coming on. A few days ago an old Christian, who had come from a distance to get to us, arrived at the gate of this town. Not having enough to go to the inn, he went into a pagoda to pass the night, and having eaten nothing he died there of hunger and cold, and as on the second day a poor Christian who had seen him there related to us. We immediately sent to bury him, but the pagans of the pagoda had already carried him away. If we are now already in extremity, how will it be in the depth of the winter?

December 28th.—The horrible famine of which I have spoken to you in my letters of the past months, I must now tell you becomes from day to day more shocking throughout the province, and more especially in several of the towns, that is to say, in all the departments of Pu-lang-sien, U-lan, Ku-yang, Han-lang, Fu-sen, Fu-chen, Kuang-sien, Ling-tung, Tan-yuen, Ching-yang, Shing-ping, Fu-tung, Li-tung, Si-ling, Yang-shan, U-tung-sien, &c., and although to a somewhat less degree, in several other departments and many other parts in the province.

On the most frequented roads, there are found every day those who have died of hunger. In this place, the capital of the province, in the course of ten days more than ten thousand persons have died of hunger and cold, being buried in the snow. As great a number of deaths occur also on all sides. Women, men, and children come here to the four gates of the town to receive the bowl of soup which is distributed by the Government every day, and which consists of a little millet, together with a very small portion of corn flour. Our Christians are in the same condition of extreme misery on all sides. They come to us every day to receive some help. The heart is rent with sorrow simply at beholding them, half-dead with hunger, ill-clad, shivering with cold, especially now that we are in the depth of winter. Although we afford a little help to these poor Christians, nevertheless men and women also resort to the gate of the town to receive the bowl of soup.

On the great roads are to be found every day dead corpses, as well as the living who have been deserted by their heathen parents. A Christian of Tung-yuen-fang, of the department of Chao-ling-tien, who came to visit me, said that during his journey, which occupied a day, he had found dead men lying here and there, and had counted up to thirty. We receive in our dwellings and in Christian families, the deserted children. We have already taken more than 300, and who can tell how many more we shall have to take in during the ensuing months?

This state of famine and extreme misery will not even come to an end next year, because that nearly throughout the province it has not been possible to sow the corn, for want of rain at the proper time. From this cause a great number of persons die, through having made use of a kind of white earth brought from the mountains, which (although it is simply earth) has much the appearance of corn flour. Still many of the people, for want of other substance, support themselves upon it. In many places, too, it is impossible to see any trees with the bark upon them; it has all been stripped off to be reduced to powder and so consumed as food.

The chief mandarin of this place, whose name is Sung-fu, bought two months ago a large field of about 20 mow, for the burial of the dead (among the poor), who from all sides come here to receive the daily bowl of soup given by the Government. Deep pits have been dug, but now they are all nearly full of the dead bodies, and that there is no more room in the field to dig more, and it will become necessary to purchase another plot even larger than this one.

On the matter of Shenai, Mr. Monillon, a Missionary from Honan, the neighbouring province, wrote, under date 18th January, 1878.—"Two of our Christians who arrived from Shenai, say that the misery is still greater in this part of the Celestial Empire. Corn is sold at 12 taels 32 a pient, and sometimes at even a higher price. The living feed upon the dead. At Poo-sheng-sien the pagans have killed their Mandarin, because he did not distribute help to them as abundantly as they wanted it. Women and girls are sold for 2,000 cash, and even less, apiece. A mother, after having with her husband eaten their little boy of six years old, whom they had themselves killed, prepared also to eat the throat of their little daughter of eight years. This little girl begged to be put to death, and the father, who had the right of the fatal knife, and the neighbours who overheard arrived just in time to save her."

(Note by Père Aymé, "Sometimes parents, so that they may not be themselves the horrible executioners of their own children, agree with other parents—I will kill his child for him and he shall kill mine.")

In this same province, at King-yang-sien, three priests, one European and two Chinese, were obliged to save themselves by leaping from the top of the wall surrounding the city. The good God protected them and they met with no hurt.

HONAN.—MGR. Volonteri, Bishop.

14th December.—I am quite unable to express, in all its saddening reality, the state of great and general misery which exists in this province. Let it suffice to say that beginning from 100 li to the South, Nan-yang-fou and continuing towards the North to beyond the Yellow River, the beautiful country of Honan has been changed into a desert of dry sand. The people, after they had exhausted the scanty harvest of spring, finding no supply in the crop of the autumn (the most necessary for the people and for the poor), which has been entirely destroyed, began by selling the animals necessary for agriculture, then the implements of culture and the most necessary utensils of the houses; and several, not being able to sell or to mortgage their lands at even a very low price, have destroyed, and are still destroying, their houses, exchanging the bricks, tiles and wood work, not for money, but for grain, which, many times, as we have seen in the little villages, they have devoured; they have received it, but they devour a handful of it raw, so as to appease the hunger which is tormenting them.

The greatest number of those where the drought has been most desolating, not being able to sell the earth and straw, the material of their poor houses, abandon them, having first closed up their doors and windows with plaster work. They migrate to other places to seek, I will not say that they may be able to live, but that they may not die quite so soon. On the roads these families are to be found in crowds, emaciated by hunger, frozen by the cold. At the first opportunity they sell the wife, and abandon their children; sometimes in a few days large families are dispersed and extinguished, who in former days were very often happy and at ease. In this manner in several districts the villages have been altogether deserted.

You will see from an extract of a letter from Père Gabriel Cicalero, who is situated a thousand li and more beyond the Yellow River, what he has written to me of their misery, and yet we are only at the beginning of a heavier desolation, because of not having been able to sow the wheat for the spring crop of 1878. That fact reduces the people to the last extremity not only of misery, but of despair. From the number of little children that we find, about can be guessed the miserable state of the population. We do not regret those who are more than ten years old, nor those who may find elsewhere any resources or means of subsistence.

#### THE NEW CESSION IN BORNEO.

The extracts given today in another column, from the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 26th instant, throw a somewhat different light upon the recent proceedings of Baron Overbeck in the North-east of Borneo, and his Treaty for the cession of a large and

fertile tract of territory with the Sultans of Brunei and Sooloo than the account which appeared in our columns on the 23rd February last. That account, we are bound to say, was furnished to us upon unexceptionable authority, and was published in perfect good faith, and corresponded in every particular with similar accounts, which appeared in the columns of our Hongkong and Shanghai contemporaries. Even the *Sarawak Gazette*, which would now appear to have turned more or less against the enterprise, remarked in its first notice of the news that there was no room to doubt its accuracy. It now, however, under the influence, apparently, of Rajah Brooke's visit to Brunei and Gaya Bay, and of H. H.'s discoveries and conclusions thereupon, pronounces the first report very inaccurate and as representing hopes rather than facts. Well, after due perusal and consideration of the Rajah of Sarawak's statement to his Council, as well as the interesting diary following of the visit of the *Atine*, it seems to us that all that can be said in the matter is that the first account was rather rose-coloured, as any one might have guessed who gave it a moment's thought, for travellers and those who go down to the sea in ships have been proverbial from time immemorial, for giving the most favourable accounts of their adventures. But in this matter of the *British Borneo Company*, it appears to us that the great substantial facts are perfectly correct. There exist the elements of a British Company, whether powerful or not remains yet very much to be seen, and it is, at all events, already powerfully represented by Baron Overbeck and his new steamer the *America*.

Furthermore, there has been a cession of a large tract of territory to the Baron by the Sultan of Brunei, with the title of Maharajah of Sabu or Sabat, but the extent of the territory, the instalment of the Maharajah, and the exact terms of the cession appear to be matters of more or less uncertainty. The only matter regarding which Baron Overbeck's proceedings would seem to have been open to question, if not reprehension, was the detestable use he is said to have made of the presence of H. M. S. *Hart*, and the Acting Governor of Labuan, at Brunei, during his negotiations with the Sultans of Brunei and Sooloo. The Natives would appear to have been under the impression, an impression as to which no attempt was, apparently, made to undeceive them, that the negotiations were in some way specially sanctioned by the British Government, by the presence of the *Hart* and Governor Treacher. We have been informed, and have good reason to believe that the *Hart* was present by accident, merely, in Brunei, on the arrival of Baron Overbeck in the *America*, and that Governor Treacher was on board the *Hart* as a passenger only, and not in his official capacity, either as Governor of Labuan or Consul General for Borneo. Furthermore, we have been informed that both Captain Evans and Mr. Treacher specifically warned the members of the expedition that they would be held liable for any trouble which might arise in consequence of their unauthorized action. *Prima facie* this looks likely enough. It would have been strange indeed to have seen the Captain of one of Her Majesty's men-of-war and a Colonial Governor take it upon themselves not only to disregard but to actively break through what is now a cherished principle of policy with the Borneo Government, to be the Ministers of the day Tory or Liberal, namely as little interference as possible with Natives, and no annexation of territory under any circumstances. Perak State is a case peculiarly illustrative of the tenacity with which this modern principle is acted upon by English statesmen. It is supposed not to be annexed, and with as much reason as children play at make-believe, but it is practically, and to all intents and purposes, governed by the Governor of this Colony through the Resident and his subordinates. The Promoters of this undertaking, therefore, must be very sanguine men, indeed, if they expected aid or even countenance from England, and it seems to us to have been had policy to have made the slightest pretence to such aid or countenance, since not improbably it may provoke even active hostile interference by way of resentment, and thus the Company may have to encounter the opposition not only of Holland and Spain, but also of England.

It is only right, however, to say that all the above allegations have been strenuously denied, and, on the other hand, the Promoters may know their own business best, and may not have embarked in this enterprise without having made a due forecast of the difficulties they would have to encounter, as well as the advantages and profits success would bring them. It is possible enough that they made up their minds that no assistance was to be looked for from England, and that they must rely on their own courage and judgment to attain the object they sought, that, namely, of opening up a sparsely-populated, neglected, but rich and fertile country to trade and agricultural enterprise. If that is so, and all the descriptions of the mineral and agricultural resources of the country, as well as the disposition of the natives, are anything like correct, there should be no reason why, by refraining from being too ambitious or in too great a hurry, and by the exercise of tact, judgment, and kindly consideration for the Natives, success should not attend and reward their efforts and calculations, and there can be no season at any rate why every one should not wish success to attend their enterprise.

There are some, however, who think the whole enterprise unwarranted to the core and certain to result only in loss, perhaps misery, in every way. It is pointed out that the sum promised to the Sultan is out of all proportion to any revenue that can possibly be derived from an unsettled country for many years; that the Company has little or no capital, if it exists at all as a regularly formed Company; that there are rumours already of heavy taxes having been imposed on trade, and oppression towards the Natives; and that the country, so far from being an El Dorado of mineral and agricultural wealth, has been suffering for the last six months from a drought which has made it resemble Eden more than the planter's paradise it has been described to be.

Such conflicting views are always entertained with regard to every new enterprise. It is for every man to use his own judgment as to what views are or are not sound.

The art of photography has certainly reached a very high state of perfection. Photographs of our acquaintances has actually gone down into the country with the intention of taking the air!—*Fun*. "That gun you sold me burst the first time I fired it off," said an irate sportsman to Mr. Shook. "That's very strange," said the latter. "It never did so before. You must have been putting powder in it."

#### THE HOLY WAR.

And this in Christ's name! Strong men lying dead and spoiled, the images of God. Wounds, hunger, thirst; no fire, no help, no bread. They groan their souls out on the blood-stained soil; While War's dread monsters belch forth smoke and flame, Till this fair earth puts hell itself to shame. And this in Christ's name! See the carrion crow Dig out those eyes, that, when the evening came— Good wife and children round—were wont to glow With kindly love and fond affection's flame. No more those eyes shall beam with love or light, They look but now on Death, and Death's black night.

And this in Christ's name! Walling, weeping, and See hosts of fugitives with hollow eyes— A hideous sight of horror driven mad, And not one gleam of hope in all God's skies. Dying they drop, and curse the conquering foe.

Who in that blessed name brings all this woe. And this in Christ's name! O, ye kings of men, Who sit, and wait, and bide your time to reap. Kings by the grace of God! Nay, wolves in den, And worse than wolves that tear the guiltless sheep.

For ye are shepherds; yet your hands are red With blood of helpless ones most wrongly shed.

Aye, let your anthems rise, and roll, and sell, Pious praise for all this hideous woe. Yet ye are wrong. How down your praise to hell, It is too thick with blood to upward go. Fight, slay, burn, murder, if you will, but cease To call on that high name, the Prince of Peace.

For when babe Christ was born long years ago, Was mild Peace sent to earth to be man's guide.

Christ ye do claim; but weeping Peace? Ah no! From Court to Camp she goes, her tears to hide.

And walling, flies to Heaven, in bitter shame To hear her Christ blasphemed with sword and flame.

A REFLECTION ON THE SEX.—Jones was always complaining of his wife's memory. "She never can remember anything," said poor Jones; "it's awful!" "Your wife was just as bad," said Brown. "I'll find out a capital recipe." "What is it?" said Jones, eagerly. "Why," said Brown, "whenever there's anything particular, I want the missus to remember I write it down on a slip of paper and gum it to the looking-glass. See?" Jones is now a contented man.—*Judy*.

THE Prince of Battenberg, who has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the throne to be set up in Bulgaria, is the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt, a brother of the Empress of Russia and the Princess Julia, sister to the Polish Count Hlanke who fought in the insurrection against Russia under the name of Bessak in 1863-4, and was killed in the Franco-German war while holding a command in the French army. Of the young Prince little is known except that he fought on the Russian side in the Turkish war, and distinguishing himself by his bravery. His father, however, has played a considerable part in recent military history. He was an Austrian general at the battle of Solferino, and gained the order of St. Theresa for his bravery in rallying a regiment which had fallen into disorder and leading it flag in hand to the attack. He afterwards entered the Russian service, and was finally appointed to the command of the army of the German Confederation in 1866. The Prince of Battenberg, besides being related through his father to the Emperor of Russia, is also related to Queen Victoria through his cousin, Prince Louis of Hesse.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 11, 1878.  
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash...\$575 a 580  
" Old Patna, cash... None  
" New Benares, cash... 553 a 555  
" Old Benares, cash... None  
" New Malwa, cash... 780  
" Old Malwa, cash... 785  
" Allowance Teals, 6 a 16  
" Old Malwa, cash...  
" Allowance Teals...  
CAMPFORD... 16.75 a 17.00  
QUICKSILVER... 61.00 a 61.75  
SALT PETRE... 6.25 a 6.80

#### Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/10  
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10  
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/11  
Credits, ... 3/11  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11  
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 22 1/2  
Calcutta, ... 22 1/2  
Shanghai, demand, ... 72  
" 30 days, ... 72 1/2  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 10 1/2  
Sycee, ... 9 1/2  
Mexicans, ... 14 p. 6 p.m.  
Gold Leaf, ... 28  
English Sovereigns, ... 5.25  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.25  
Discount, ... 7 to 9 %

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 63 % prem.  
Hankow Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,225  
China Trade Ins. Co., \$1,800  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$270  
Yantai Ins. Assn., Tls. 635  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 950  
S.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$177  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 8 1/2 % prem.  
H.K. & W. S. S. Boat Co., 86 dis.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 31  
Hongkong Gas Co., 875  
Hongkong Hotel Co., 855  
China Sugar Refining Co., 7 % prem.  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104.  
Do. 1877, 41/102.

#### Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, May 11, 1878.  
BAROMETRE—9 A.M. ... 30.050  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.998  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.998  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 86  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 88  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 88  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 83  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 84  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 85  
Do. Maximum ... 88  
Do. Minimum ... 80



## Portfolio.

## REFORM PLEVENA.

Here in this leafy place,  
Quiet he lies,  
Cold, with his sightless face  
Turned to the skies.  
'Tis but another dead;  
All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence,  
—Kings must have slaves;  
Kings climb to eminence  
Over men's graves;  
So this man's life is dim;  
Throw the earth over him.

What was the white you touched,  
There, at his side?  
Paper his hand had clutched  
Tight he died;  
Message or wish, may be,  
Smooth the folds out and see.

Hardly the worst of us  
Here could have smiled!  
Only the tremulous  
Words of a child—  
Prattle, that has for stops  
Just a few ruddy drops.

Look! She is sad to miss  
Morning and night,  
His—her dead father's—kisses;  
Tears to be bright,  
Good to mamma, and sweet,  
That is all.—"Marguerite."

Ah! If beside the dead  
Slumbered the pain!  
Ah, if the heart that bled  
Slept with the slain!  
If the grief died—but no;  
Death will not have it so.

—Vignettes in Rhyme.

## MATRIMONIAL DUET.

Scene.—Wife at the piano; brute of a husband, who has no more soul for music than his boot, in an adjoining apartment, making his toilet:—

Oh! do not chide me if I weep!  
Come, wife, and see this button on.  
Such pain as mine can never sleep!  
Zounds! as I live, another's gone!  
For unrequited love brings grief—  
A needle, wife, and bring your sores.  
And pity's voice gives no relief—  
The child's my stars! he's at my razors!  
No balm to ease the troubled heart!  
Who starved this bosom? I declare!  
That writhes from hate's envenomed dart!  
'Tis enough to make a parson swear!  
When faith in men is given up—  
How plaguey shiftness are some women!  
Then sorrow, fill her bitter cup—  
I'll have to get my other linen.  
And to the less the white lips quaff—  
Smith says he's coming in to-night—  
While malice yields her mocking laugh!  
With Mrs. S., and Jones and Wright—  
Oh! could I stifle in my breast—  
And Jones will bring some prime old cherry.  
This aching heart, and give it rest—  
We'll want some eggs for Tom and Jerry.  
Could I, let's say, of me roll—  
These stockings would look better mended!  
And bring oblivion to my soul—  
When will you have that ditty ended!  
Then hush! in other skies—  
We'd better have the oysters fried—  
Might find the love that earth denies—  
There I, now, at last my dicky's tied!

## THE OUTCAST.

Scene.—In a Police Court.

Magistrate (sternly).—How do you live?  
Outcast (sadly).—I do not live, your worship;  
I only linger!  
Why do they hunt me, from street to street?  
I'm but a weary, God-forsaken creature!  
In all my wanderings no friend I meet,  
I find no love in any human feature.  
What can your rich world care for such as I,  
Seared to the heart by scorn's accusing finger?

A lonely outcast only wants to die—  
I do not live, my lord, I only linger!

There was a time when all I touched was gold,  
Then friends flock'd merrily to taste my bounty.  
I never turned a dog into the cold,  
Or let the poor dog starve to the county:  
Still I was robbed of all I loved—but how?  
Aak! Death, of all my life the evil-bringer;  
All are gone from me! all are gone! and now,  
I do not live, my lord, I only linger!

Will the dark never come to one whose feet  
Are bruised with stones cast on a road of tears?  
When will the daylight fade and let me greet  
Friends whom I loved in the remembered years?  
Why am I tortured with this lovely world,  
Where I must ask—and they must never give?

Indian-tan-brown where rent sails are furled—  
There let me linger, Lord! that I may live!

## HAPPINESS.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

It is often made a matter of complaint that happiness is so unevenly distributed among mankind, and that it is so difficult to trace it to an invariable result of well-doing. If happiness were a something to be showered down upon us, without any effort on our part; or if it were an artificial reward of merit, to be paid in proportion to virtuous action, without reference to any natural connection or sequence, this complaint might have some show of justice. But, like everything else worth considering in an orderly universe, happiness is the subject of law; it is governed as to amount, quality, and duration by definite causes, the study of which may well employ our best mental powers. The sources from which it seems to flow are so varied and numerous, that unless we have some beacon light to guide us we may run adrift in our search for it. Among the laws to which it is ever faithful is that of progress. Indeed, this is perhaps the best law that we have, of its purity and endurance. It is to be fine in quality and permanent in continuance, it must grow. Beginning in the germ, it must develop gradually, and increase slowly. It is to be firm and strong. The pleasure which we snatch at usually eludes our grasp. The more intense, passionate, and exulting it is, the sooner it wears itself out by its own force and passes away. That, on the other hand, whose beginnings are small and simple, develops healthfully, and sends out shoots in directions unthought of.

There are some who choose such happiness as can be gained from sensual indulgence; they resolve to taste unchained

every joy that eyes and ear and appetite can afford. At last, when the excitement has passed, and when they have thrown themselves into a torpid, listless state, they are conscious that they have chosen well, and that life is to be to them one long continued and increasing rapture. But such happiness contains no elements of growth; only those of decay. A few months or years find the poor prodigal bankrupt in all that is best worth having. He has lost health and hope, respect and affection have deserted him, his powers are enfeebled, his senses are blunted, the vice he has cherished no longer gratifies him, but yet holds him in longer gratification. He weeps to have enjoyed everything, but how he can enjoy nothing. What he so greatly craved has been poured out to him all at once, and the cup is empty, and the taste that is left is bitter. Had he followed the guidance of better thoughts, and trodden the paths of temperance, self-control, and forbearance, he would have had no intoxicating draught of pleasure, but a deep, pure well of happiness, springing up ever fresh within him, and responding to the natural and innocent desires of a healthful and well-ordered nature.

So the happiness that attends the acquirement of money, if it is to be enduring, must be of slow growth. He who grasps at large and speedy wealth, who rushes into speculation, borrowing freely, extending and expanding a business beyond its legitimate resources, has a fitful, feverish pleasure which even success cannot preserve, and failure must utterly crush. Money gained thus rapidly never gives the permanent happiness which is hoped for; exhaustion, weariness and enervating, while still oftener what is thus suddenly and lightly acquired as suddenly and rapidly takes its flight. But he who is content to begin humbly, to toil for what he gets, to extend only so far and so fast as his actual means will warrant, who craves nothing more than the fair meed of his exertions, and who prefers to risk only what belongs to him, while knowing nothing of the exciting pleasure of the speculation, will lay the foundation of a happiness which will grow and endure, because the principles which uphold it are eternal.

The same is true in expenditure. The pleasure which rightly belongs to it is progressive. It has small beginnings, limited rigidly to the means possessed, and only expanding in a like proportion. No one can comprehend the full satisfaction which the spending of money can give, who has not subjected himself to the restraints which economy, prudence, and strict equity impose. Seemingly impediments to his desires, they are yet the necessary barriers beyond which the fulfilment of those desires ceases to give happiness. One with taste, ingenuity, and self-denial, who plans and labours to make an attractive home out of moderate means, who contrives to extract the blessings of life for a family, in the order of their importance, and to have a healthful amusement, knows far more of the real happiness of expenditure than one who dissipates with a lavish profusion that knows no stint and knows no sacrifice.

The chief mistake we all make is in looking for happiness as an end, instead of finding it as we go along. We imagine that, when we have been through some experience, or accomplished some feat, or acquired certain possessions, or attained some fancied height in knowledge, happiness will then be ours; meanwhile we must be content to do without it. But the truth is, that it is in the effort, not after it, that it comes to us. Man was made to strive, to reach forward and upwards; when he ceases to do this he ceases by so much to live; his vitality diminishes, and with it his power of enjoyment. Thus the daily life of industry, energy, integrity, benevolence, and sweetness not merely leads to happiness, but draws it involuntarily unto him, and the two progress together. An ancient writer says, "Duty, the severe arbitress of our life, may wear a frown on her countenance at first, but presently, if we will endure that frown, the fashion of her countenance will be altered, and the earth will have nothing so fair as the smile upon her face."

## CHRISTMAS IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

The humorous writer of the *New York Times* has found in the recently published *Life of the Prince Consort* the following interesting particulars of a particular Christmas spent by the Royal family at Windsor Castle, although we fear that it would be useless for our readers to seek them there. The particular Christmas referred to was that of the year 1849. Especial efforts were made to render that occasion one of unusual domestic felicity. The Prince Consort had said, "Mother, we must have a first-class shindy for the children this time," and the amiable Queen had answered, "Alfred, we will just make things whoop." Accordingly, an immense amount of presents was provided, and the Royal parents determined to personally superintend the filling of the stockings—a duty which ordinarily devolved upon Lord John Russell.

"On Christmas eve," so we are told—"the Queen remarked, 'Alfred, I believe I will hang up my own stocking, and you shall fill it.' The Prince, with that excellent sense which never failed him, replied, 'My dear, it will not do. There must be a limit to the use of stockings. Hang up a pillowcase, if you want to, or even a bolster, all night filling unlimited spaces with expensive presents.' Her Majesty thereupon changed her mind, and, full of anxiety to make her husband happy, volunteered to fill the stockings herself, so that the Prince could go to bed easy."

During the evening the children were, of course, unusually wide awake. Half a dozen times was the Queen compelled to go to the foot of the front stairs, and order them to go instantly to sleep. Threats were even necessary before they could be quieted, and the Prince Consort was finally obliged to remark, "If you children let me hear one more word out of you this night I shall come upstairs with a stick." Whereupon the children ceased their uproar, and by 10 o'clock were soundly asleep.

"It was the wish of the Prince," continues the narrative, "to sleep in the nursery with the children, so that he could see them open their stockings in the morning." As the Queen desired to hang a portrait of herself over the Prince's bed, as a pleasant surprise for him, she was compelled to wait until he was sound asleep. At 1 o'clock a.m. her Majesty stealthily entered the nursery, with some well-filled stockings hanging on her arm. Just as she crossed the threshold two of the stockings slipped from her grasp, and fell with considerable noise, but without awakening the children, or interrupting Prince Albert's good night.

That the Duke of Wellington had, when filling the stockings for the night, inadvertently left a coal-bottle in the middle of the floor, and the Queen, not dreaming of such an obstacle, fell over it with a loud crash. The Prince of Wales moved nimbly in his bed, but continued to sleep soundly, as did all the other children and their gracious father. Fortunately, the Queen fell on the stockings, which were largely stuffed with molasses candy of a yielding nature, and so sustained no injury. Finally the stockings were hung in their proper place, and the Queen proceeded to place her portrait on the wall over the Prince Consort's head. To do this it was necessary for her to stand on the bed. Now, to walk over a well-filled bed in a dimly-lighted room is a difficult operation, and it thus happened that the Queen stepped somewhat heavily upon the Prince. It was the last straw that broke his princely slumbers, and also flattened his ribs. In those circumstances, instead of betraying impatience, he merely groaned heavily, and exclaimed, "Go on; mash in the rest of them! Get the Princess of Cambridge to help you. Let joy be unconfined!" and further language to that effect. So moved was her Majesty by his suffering, and fortified that she burst into tears, and nearly fell upon him, thereby eliciting a yell of terror. "This woke up the children, who fancying that morning had arrived, clutched their stockings, and began the joyful uproar which in every happy home ushers in the blessed Christmas morn."

There was not a closed eye in the castle from that moment until breakfast time. The Princess of Wales, who was sitting at the table, was so tired as if they had attended a ball. The Prince withdrew to his own apartment as soon as the meal was ended, and played on the flute for several hours, an exercise which always calmed his mind, and lifted other persons to bear the prospect of his early death; while the Queen signed three death-warrants with a firmness which had never before displayed. Before night every one of the children was writhing in the agonies of colic, and the court physician had expressed the opinion that the Prince Consort's ribs were in a most precarious condition. "It was then decided," adds the Royal biographer—"that the custom of hanging up stockings should be abolished in the precincts of the castle—a resolution which has been strictly kept."

## A NIGHT ALARM.

By T. H.

I was second officer of a large London ship, which was chartered by the Spanish Government to take coals from Newcastle, N.S.W., to a port named Yabool, one of their naval stations in the southern portion of the Philippine Islands. The harbour was merely a narrow strait, about half a mile wide, between the main island of Basilan and a small island on which the coal depot. There was a large village or township on the main island, and the whole settlement was governed by Spanish Don with a name as long as mine. At the time I refer to the Bill of the day was called Mauros, had not been brought under subjection by the Spaniards, and they had an annoying peculiarity of frequently making night attacks on the settlement, and in addition to destroying or carrying off whatever they could lay their hands on, they also put to death all their opponents that fell into their hands. In order to protect the settlement from these little vagaries there was a strong fort erected on a hill overlooking the village, in which were stationed about 800 half-caste soldiers, who owed allegiance to the flag of Spain. In addition to this safeguard it was very seldom that there was not a gunboat or other man-of-war at anchor in the harbour. By this way of preliminary.

By our charter party we were obliged to remain in port a certain number of weeks, and act in fact as a store ship, the war steamers coming alongside, and taking what coal they required for a cruise. For our own convenience, however, we were securely moored alongside the jetty attached to the coal depot. One day a sloop of war came into the harbour, and notice was sent to us that next morning she would come alongside and take in coal. In order to make the necessary arrangements I took the gig after dinner in the evening, and went on board. The naval officers with whom I had hitherto come in contact I had found to be very jolly fellows, but I could not get on with the officers of this vessel. I gave it up, and left the ship in disgust. I had nothing to do, and consequently next morning I took my rifle and started for a long day's pig-sticking expedition through the woods. I did not return until it was nearly dark, and was then thoroughly tired out with my day's tramp. I found that the sloop had not quite completed taking in her coals, but in order to be secure against attack, she had been hauled off into the stream, and was moored stem and stern about 20 yards distant from us. In order to further guard against a night surprise her sentinels had been doubled, and there were no less than five stationed on deck. There was one on the fore-castle, one on the mainmast, one on the mainmast, one on the bridge, and one on the mainmast. I retraced myself with a bath and a good dinner. I lit my pipe, and in company with my chief (the captain's boy on shore) went up on the poop to have a yarn. We lay down on the fore-castle, and, being very tired, after talking for a short time I fell asleep, and slept soundly for some time. There was a standing order for the quarter-master of the watch to call me every four hours during the night, in order that I might take a turn round the ship and see that all was right; but long before midnight, when I should have been called, I was awakened by the horrible din made by the sentinels on board the sloop of war. The rule in the service was for each sentry, when the bell was struck every half hour, to call out "Sentinels awake," corresponding to the English "All's well," but in order to make sure that they were on the alert orders had been issued that night that the sentries were to challenge every quarter of an hour. I suppose the sentry on the bridge—who was the first to challenge—had no idea of time, or possibly he may have been asleep, and, suddenly, waking up, imagined it was time to call out again. Whatever was the cause, at irregular intervals, sometimes every six or seven minutes, the hoarse voice of this fellow would be heard yelling out "Sentinels awake," which was immediately replied to by the other four sentries, until the quiet harbour was a roar.

Whether it was the heat of the night, the attack of the sentry, or the din made by the sentries, I cannot say, but do know I was not asleep would come near me. Several times I was near dozing off when the same outcry would be made, and at last I got quite out of temper. "My chief was more quietly, and I could hear his man forward 'doing anything but blessing the Spaniards.' After some time spent in this miserable manner I could stand it no longer, and having in mind my poor reputation by the officers of the sloop, I put a stop to the nuisance. The chief asked me what I intended doing. "Well," I said, "the next time that fellow yells out I shall take a shot at him with this." This I did, and a sweet potato weighing about a pound and a half, which I had taken out of one of the fore-castle, decanted to have anything to do with the matter he went down to his cabin. He had scarcely got below when the sentries again challenged. I looked towards the sloop, and by the dim light I could see the sentry on the bridge leaning with folded arms across the muzzle of his musket. I took good aim with the sweet potato, and as luck would have it the missile struck him fairly on the side of the head. I cannot say what he fancied was the matter with him, but with a terrific yell of "Mauros, Mauros," he dropped off the bridge on to the main deck as if he had been shot, his musket going off in the fall. The other sentries of course took the alarm, and fancying the sloop was attacked fired off their muskets, not being at all particular as to where the bullets went, as I heard the sharp ping of one of them passing at no great distance above my head. In a moment all was activity and excitement on board the sloop. The sentry, quick roll of the drums, and a very short time the sloop was at anchor, and you just, and by the light of the lightning lanterns I could see the officers in their places and the marines drawn up on the quarter-deck loading their muskets. This never anticipated such a commotion as this, and was convulsed with laughter at the idea of so harmless a missile being the cause of so much fuss. This was not the whole of it, however, for the quarter-master of the watch called my attention to the fort above the village, in which lights could be seen flitting about in all directions, and I could faintly hear a single sounding the "assembly." It was evident that they had been alarmed by the shot fired from the sloop, and believing that the natives had come down from the hills in force, had turned out to repel the anticipated attack.

On board the war steamer, the sentries, at their guns for action, into the darkness in momentary expectation of seeing a flotilla of war boats shoot out from the mouth of the strait. Not a sound was, however, to be heard, except the ripple of the water as it washed past the vessel's side. At length, getting tired of waiting for nothing that came, they began to make inquiries as to the cause of the alarm. The sentries were interrogated, and the man who had been stationed on the bridge declared, with many appeals to the Virgin and saints, that he had been knocked off the bridge by a 6lb. shot, and that it was only by a miracle he was still alive to tell the story. This was more than the officers could believe, but as he persisted in his statement that he had been struck a violent blow on the head by some missile—and he had a good mark to show in proof of it—a search was made on the bridge, and the sweet potato was found just where it had dropped after striking him. The officers at once came to the conclusion that it had been thrown from our ship, and a boat was immediately lowered and the third lieutenant sent to demand an explanation. Now this individual had been particularly disconcerted to me when I visited the steamer, and I determined to pay off old scores. I went to the gangway to receive him, but without acknowledging my salute, he hunched down on the deck in a great excitement, and demanded to see the captain. I explained to him—in good English, and then in bad Spanish—that his demand was not likely to be gratified just then, as the captain was on shore, but that in anything he required I was at his service. Strange to say his temper was not at all improved by my refusal to reply, but he snatched a few words, and then he plainly declared that he meant by insulting the Spanish flag. I denied all intention of insulting the Spanish or any other flag, but told him that if he thought he was going to keep people awake all night with the noise made by his sentries, he was greatly mistaken. In order to smooth matters over, however, I suggested that it would be as well not to make any more fuss about it, and that he should come in and have some British beer, and laugh at the joke of the crew of a sloop of war being alarmed at the sudden attack of a sweet potato. He did not appear to see the joke in the same light as I did, and rejected my well-meant offer in such an insulting manner that I began to lose my temper. I had to tell him that unless he quickly took his departure by the side ladder I would assist him into his boat in a more expeditious manner. He went over the side, swearing that I should be punished next morning by the Governor. As soon as he returned to the steamer I noticed that the charges were then run in and secured, and the men piped down. A boat had, in the mean time, come across from the fort to know what all the disturbance was about, and, having been informed that the alarm was a false one, they returned to the village, and in a short time everything was quiet again. I lit my pipe, mixed myself a glass of grog, and after laughing heartily over the whole transaction, turned into my cot and slept soundly until called at daylight.

At breakfast-time our captain came on board and was highly amused at the night's doings, but stated that the commandant of the garrison and the captain of the war steamer were insisting that the Governor should severely punish me. It so happened that I had had several interviews previously with the old Don relative to ship's business, and found him to be one of the best-tempered, most genial old fellows I had ever met, and I was a great favourite with him. He had, however, one failing, and that was an insatiable thirst for Brandy rum; which he considered the best liquor in the world. I determined to make use of this weakness of his to get over the difficulty, and having the permission of the skipper to do what I thought best, I told the steward to put a couple of rum into the boat, and then went on shore to Government-house. This was much the same as the other homes in the village, except that it was somewhat larger and cleaner, and was situated in the centre of a good garden, and had a sentry in front of the door, as well as a flagstaff, from which floated the gaudy red and yellow flag of Spain. The

old Don was just finishing his breakfast when I was announced, and as I entered, the room he tried to put on a very severe look; but from the merry twinkle in the corner of his eyes I knew I had not much to fear. He talked very freely at first about sending me to the "calaboose" for some days; but when I told him the whole story, the abundance of the thing so tickled his fancy that he roared with laughter. The matter was settled quite amicably when his servant informed him that my coxswain had brought a supply of his nectar-um, and he insisted on at once broaching a bottle of it in order to show there was no animosity between us. When I left him, two hours later, there were two empty bottles on the table, and the old man was having a comfortable sleep in his easy chair.

The sloop-of-war left next day without my coming in collision with any of the officers, and the commandant of the garrison never came near me, but many times afterwards I had a hearty laugh with the Governor about the "night alarm."

THE LETTER OF A "DREADFUL" BOY.

"Now, Bob, I'll tell you what I want. I want you to come down here for the holidays. Don't be afraid. Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask father to let you come. It is only 90 miles. The two prettiest, George and Will, are to be made farmers of; and brother Nick is to be made a farmer of school to help the agriculture. We like farming very much; it's capital fun. Us four have got a gun and go out shooting; it's a famous good one, and sure to go off if you don't full cook it. Tiger is to be our shooting dog, as soon as he leaves off killing sheep. He's real savage and worries the sheep-boys. Before father comes down we mean to bait our bull with him. There's plenty of new rivers round here, and we're going out fishing, as soon as we have mended the top joint of our rod. We've a pony too, to ride on, when we catch him; but he's lost now, and has either been stolen or he's run away. If your mother won't give your father leave to allow you, run away. Remember you turn up Kaswell street to go to Lincolnshire, and ask for Middle-Hall. There's a pond full of frogs, but we won't pelt them till you come; but let it be before Sunday, as there's our own orchard to rob, and the fruit's to be gathered before Monday. If you like sticking raw eggs, we know where all the hens lay, and mother don't; and I'm bound there's lots of birds' nests. Do come, Bob, and I'll show you the wasp's nest and anything that can comfort you. I dare say you can borrow your father's volunteer musket off him without his knowing anything about it; but be sure anyhow to bring the ramrod, as we mislaid ours by firing it off. Good bye, Bob."

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Representatives of the Admiralty were in Liverpool to-day, and inspected some of the vessels belonging to two or three of the large Atlantic steamship companies, with a view to their being employed for the transport of troops in case of emergency.

REVOLVERS FOR THE ARMY.—The War Office has decided to adopt, for military purposes, the six-chamber revolver manufactured by the Adams Small Arms Company, and large orders are now being executed, so that the non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and farriers of all cavalry regiments may be at once armed with the weapon, in accordance with a recommendation of the recent Committee on equipment.

HE WANTED TO JIVE.—"You want to jive the ban, do you?" said an old negro preacher to a young convert. "Yes, sir, I want to jive." "Well, say, do you believe Godkin, a pious-looking little fellow, sowed a great big man called David, that was longer than Centre Market, with a pebble that was no bigger than a buckshot? Eh?" "No!" "I don't b'lieve nothin' like dat," was the reply. "Den you can't jive." "Well, den I b'lieve it. On wid the katkise." "Do you b'lieve," continued the deacon, "dat dar was a man called Jonar who swallowed a whale and kept it down an awful long time before he spit it out?" "No, sar; can't make me b'lieve dat," was the response. "Den you can't jive." "Well, now, by jingo, I b'lieve dat too. Go on wid de katkise." "Do you b'lieve dat dere was a man named Delils, and dat a woman called Sampson got down in de cellar of his house, and weighed more de Contaminant lifted it kerslap out de world?" "Don't b'lieve nothin' ob de kind," was the indignant reply. "Den you can't jive." "Don't want to jive. I don't b'lieve dat flash story you just told me, either." There was no further "katkise."

ACCORDING to a Dutch newspaper, the Academy (Gochin-China) Embassy lately arrived in Paris is composed of the following high dignitaries:—Fuzzen-And-Doan, Assessor for the Home Department; Ton-Ash-Khan, member of the Imperial family, High Mandarin of Public Instruction; and Hain-Tan-Yan, High Mandarin of the Board of Works. Their dress is described as somewhat peculiar. It consists of a long gown with wide silk sleeves, on which animals and fantastical designs are embroidered. A girdle adorned with precious stones encircles the waist. The hair, which is plaited "en chignon," is hidden by a little black cap, covered with gold ornaments; on both sides a wing, one foot in length, protrudes in a horizontal direction. These wings are of gauze embroidered in gold. High Chinese boots, complete the costume. The other ornaments belong to the lower five classes of mandarins, and are dressed in black silk. On the chest a tiger or crane is embroidered. The cap has no wings, and is ornamented in silver. Fuzzen-And-Doan is a man of letters; he is therefore permitted to allow the nails of his left hand to grow; they are four inches in length. This high functionary is Commander of the Legion of Honour.

STATISTICS ABOUT WARRIOR.—The *Printing Times* says we must accept the following data on the authority of the compiler, who has evidently more time than business on his hands:—A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod 164 feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. We make on an average sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 to each minute in an hour, 28,800 in a day of only five hours, 144,000 in a year of 800 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with his pen in a month was not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper writers for instance, make 4,000,000. Most

we have, in the aggregate, a mark of 300 million long to be traced on paper by such a writer in a year. In making each letter of the ordinary alphabet we must make from three to seven turns of the pen, or an average of three and a half to four. Perhaps some equally ingenious person will next inform us how much ink a journalist can save by not dotting his "i's."

BREAKING IT GENTLY.—Yes, I remember that anecdote, the Sunday school superintendent said, with the old pathos in his voice, and the old sad look in his eyes. "It was about a simple creature named Higgins, that used to hand rock for old Malby. When the lamented Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the court-house stairs and broke his neck it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But finally the body was put in Higgins' wagon, and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. B., but to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not break the news to her at once, but do it gradually and gently. When Higgins got there with his sad freight, he shouted till Mrs. Bagley came to the door. Then he said, 'Does the wider Bagley live here?' The widow Bagley? No, sir! 'I'll bet she does. But have your own way. Well, does Judge Bagley live here?' 'Yes, Judge Bagley lives here.' 'I'll bet he don't. But never mind, it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge in?' 'No, not at present.' 'I jest expected as much. Because, you know—take hold o' suthin', mum, for I'm a-going to make a little communication, and I reckon, maybe, I'll jar you some. There's been an accident, mum. I've got the old Judge curled up out here in the wagon, and when you see him you'll acknowledge yourself that an inquest is about the only thing that could be a comfort to him.'—Mark Twain.

MR. DANIEL O'LEARY has not long been left in undisputed possession of the belche won by his extraordinary walking. A little Ohio waiter, however, who made a few days since a wonderful and unexpected performance in a recent twenty-four hours' competition in the Agricultural Hall, has already declared his intention to contest with him in a six days' match. Nothing can be fairer than the terms of the challenge, issued by Mr. Keenan, the champion of the world, who dates very appropriately from a Hackney tavern known as "The Champion." He, in a letter to the *Sportsman*, says:—"In terms of the conditions on which the belt is held by O'Leary, I will compete against him for six days at any date within the next six months which may be mutually agreed upon for a stake of 500 l. As O'Leary is an Englishman and O'Leary is considered a foreigner, the men to walk on two different tracks, or so far as that is concerned, O'Leary is perfectly agreeable for both to use the same path. To show that I am in earnest to uphold the pedestrian supremacy of 'Old England,' I herewith send you 100 l. Bank of England note, and should you deem it necessary, I shall at once forward the full amount as a proof of my bona fides." Of course, O'Leary must accept the challenge, or forfeit all claim to be regarded as champion. Several other pedestrians have also challenged O'Leary.

HISTORY, even in its minutest anecdotal form, remarks Mr. Sala in the *Illustrated London News*, presents in repeating itself in the quaintest of manner. The other day a poor old woman was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with an act of petty larceny. The chief magistrate, thinking that in his judicial capacity, the prisoner was not quite a stranger to him, asked the prisoner if she had ever been at the Mansion House before. "Never," replied the dejected tatterdemalion in the dock; "since the year 1845, when I came here, dressed in a white satin, to a ball given by my uncle, Mr. Alderman — (it is unnecessary to name names), at that time Lord Mayor of London." I am glad to say that, after Lord Mayor Ordwin had sentenced the petty larcener to twenty-one days' hard labour, the kind-hearted prosecutor interceded for her, and she was discharged. It seemed to be a case in which justice could be appropriately tempered with mercy, and no more in the process of tampering better understood or more judiciously practised than at the Mansion House and Guildhall Police-courts. But, oddly enough, I light upon a most picturesque parallel to the poor old woman's flash of woe-begone memory as to her former grandeur. Some time in the reign of Queen Anne a party of eighteenth-century being conducted over the House of Lords. "Have you ever been here, friend?" asked a spruce portly young buck of a very ancient visitor in homespun garb, who looked like a substantial yeoman and who seemed to be gazing around him with intense interest. "Never," replied the ancient person, "since I sat in that chair." And with this he pointed tremblingly to the throne. The ancient visitor was Richard Cromwell, once time Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England.

WASTED SYMPATHY.—One day a respectably dressed man carried a well-grown child, muffled up and apparently sick, into one of the New York hotels. He placed the child on the stairs, and began to talk to it in a rough way, saying that the attention of the guests was attracted. "You are able to walk now, are you?" the man said, and I won't carry you." "Oh! oh!" the child sobbed, "do carry me—please, pa, do! You know ever since I was run over by the cars and lost my feet, I can't walk upstairs alone!" "That's all stuff!" the man answered, "get up at once, or I'll make you!" The poor child then began to sob more than before, and the brutal man gave it a severe thump over the side of the head. The child moaned piteously. The indignation of the bystanders was excited, and one of them said to the man, "Is that child yours?" "What's that to you?" answered the man; "I won't tell you." "He's my father!" the child sobbed, "and he's—going to—kill me—just as he's—going to—kill me—just as he's—going to—kill me!" The man doubled his fist and made as though he was about to give the child a savage blow. Then one of the bystanders intervened, and said, "If you don't stop this I'll call a policeman. I never saw such a brutal father in all my life." The man began to fumble in his pocket and the child cried out, "Take care! he's got a knife. He's going to stick." Sure enough the man produced a knife, and remarked, "I'm murdered!" and a crowd rushed to his spot. The man thereupon quietly raised the child in his arms, and removing his hat said, "General, this is a dead child. I'm a ventriloquist, and any offering you may be pleased to make will be very acceptable."

STATISTICS ABOUT WARRIOR.—The *Printing Times* says we must accept the following data on the authority of the compiler, who has evidently more time than business on his hands:—A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod 164 feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. We make on an average sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 to each minute in an hour, 28,800 in a day of only five hours, 144,000 in a year of 800 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with his pen in a month was not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper writers for instance, make 4,000,000. Most

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# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4634. 號一十月五年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

日十初月四年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 3, Old Jewry, E. C. BARNES DRAGON & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
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H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
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#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
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##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
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#### T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

## For Sale.

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)  
Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.  
CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.  
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.  
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.  
MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.  
FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.  
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.  
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.  
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.  
RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.  
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.  
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR from Bones.  
BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.)  
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

## COAL.

### BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co.  
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

#### WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## For Sale.

### LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

#### HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.  
COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS.  
SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS.  
GENIE'S TOOL CHESTS.  
MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.  
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases.  
SPIRIT LEVELS, HAMMERS.  
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS.  
SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS.  
COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, and MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations.  
DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps.  
PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.

#### BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS.  
LETTER DIARIES, for 1878.  
NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.  
WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.  
SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRADING PAPER.  
RODGER'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY.  
MARTIN'S SCISSORS.  
MANIFOLD WRITERS.  
LETTER SCALES.  
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.  
BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.  
CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours.  
DATE RACKS, INVOICE FILES.  
QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.  
UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK, MAUVE INK.  
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MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

#### KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE, and

#### HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.  
BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.  
Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.  
Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

### MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

BEG to Announce that they have completed Arrangements for Carrying on the Business OF

### AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

in connection with their WINE TRADE.

The Quality of the Aerated Waters manufactured is guaranteed to be First-class, the Machinery and Chemicals being New, and the Best which can be imported.

#### PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
SODA WATER, ...	40 CENTS.
LEMONADE, ...	50 "
TONGUE WATER, ...	50 "
GINGERBREAD, ...	50 "
POTASS WATER, ...	50 "
SELIZER WATER, ...	50 "
SARSAPARILLA WATER, ...	75 "
LYTHIA WATER, ...	75 "
SODA WATER in large Cypresses, 75 "	

A Reduction on these Prices is made on Orders of over Three Dozen Bottles charged, if not returned.

13, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya, Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

#### FOR SALE.

THE OO 4 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINO," 915 Tons Register (1420 Tons Gross). For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1878.

#### NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYER, Ph.D. Tübingen.  
Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars AND A HALF per Part.  
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

ICE CHESTS, THE LATEST AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT.  
ICE PAILS, Plates and Tongs.  
AMERICAN PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.  
POCKET SIPHONIAS, Weight only 12 Ounces.  
AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.  
The New BROWN and BLACK FELT HATS.  
Summer STRAW HATS.  
Ford's EUREKA SHIRTS, Collars Attached.  
REMINGTON MATCH RIFLES.  
SHORT SNIDERS, with SWORD BAYONETS.  
NEW STYLES IN FRENCH BRACES.  
Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, \$9.50 per Box of 500.  
AIR CUSHIONS and BEDS.  
SWIMMING BELTS.  
THIN SILK SCARVES for Summer.  
Light French Summer BOOTS and SHOES.  
A Large Collection of OLEOGRAPHES.  
COIR DOOR MATS, in all Sizes.  
HAND VALISES.

BABON LIEBIG'S FOOD for ADULTS, a complete substitute for COD LIVER OIL.  
BABON LIEBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS—out of 1,000 Children fed on this Food, the mortality in one year amounted to only Four Deaths, and these were hopeless, or nearly so, before being put on this Food diet.  
The New Food Warner, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND, keeps Food Warm for 12 hours.  
FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES.  
MAPLE SYRUP.  
FRUIT and LIME-JUICE SYRUPS.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

### SAYLE & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of Plain Coloured GLACE SILKS. For a short time only. We shall offer Various Colours at one uniform Price, 60 Cents per Yard, some slightly soiled but all admirably suited for Summer Wear, Evening Dresses or Underslips. Our usual Price for these Goods is \$1.25 per Yard.

GREAT REDUCTION in the Price of JAPANESE POPLINS. All these Goods will be offered very Cheap, from 15 Cents per Yard.

OUR SUMMER STOCK IS COMPLETED, NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WHITE DRESS GOODS, in Endless Variety.  
COLOURED FRENCH LAWNS, Wash and Wear Well.  
WHITE and COLOURED MUSLINS.  
FRENCH ORGANDI MUSLINS.  
BLACK GRENADINES, Special Make.  
WASHING GINGHAMS.

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS, and BONNETS.  
PARIS TRIMMED HATS, and BONNETS.  
NEW FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.  
LACES and LACE GOODS.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.  
FRENCH and ENGLISH CORSETS, New Shapes, and GLOVE FITTING.  
FINE WHITE FLANNELS, made specially for Summer Wear.  
FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.  
EMBROIDERIES.  
DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road, and Stanley Street. [my24]

## Auctions.

### FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at Queen's Road Central, entrance Wellington Street, next to No. 5, Police Station, on

#### WEDNESDAY,

the 15th May, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m.—  
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Damask Covered Chairs and Couches, Pictures, Mirrors, Side Tables, Centre Tables, Clocks, Carpets, Glass Ware, Electroplated Ware, Wardrobes, Marble-top Washstand and Service, Toilet Mirrors, Toilet Tables.

Also,  
A COTTAGE PIANO, by HOPKINSON, London.  
An Aviary.  
Flower Pots and Plants.  
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

#### BILLIARD TABLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

#### FRIDAY,

the 17th May, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m.—  
Two Full Sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES, in Good Order, and Complete, with Cues, Balls, Marking Boards, &c.  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, May 7, 1878.

#### TO BE SOLD.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCESSIONED. On the 1st June, 1878.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)  
LOT No. 20, with all the BUILDINGS erected on it, known as the "GRAND HOTEL," which leaseholds will be carried on, on account of the concession.

For Particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, BOURNE & Co.  
Yokohama, April 29, 1878.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 13th Instant, for the purpose of Confirming the Resolution carried at the last Yearly General Meeting.  
A Copy of the Resolution is posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, EDWARD BEART, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1878.

### HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 13th May, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, a Statement of Accounts, and to elect Officers for the ensuing Year.  
Members and others taking an interest in the Society are invited to attend.  
F. W. BARRE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 7, 1878.

#### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

### DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our package. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the case, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## Intimations.

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer "IOHANG," will leave for CANTON on SUNDAY Next, the 12th Instant, at 8 a.m., to resume her usual service upon the River. Commencing on MONDAY Next, she will leave CANTON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 9 a.m.; and HONGKONG on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.

SALOON FARE, ONE DOLLAR.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

### CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE AMOUNT COLLECTED to Date aggregates \$12,230.88. Gentlemen desirous of Contributing are requested to forward their Subscriptions to T. JACKSON, Honorary Treasurer, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. Hongkong, April 5, 1878.

### G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
48, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## Entertainment.

### TEMPERANCE HALL.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY.  
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

CONCERT  
In aid of the Funds of the Hall,  
MONDAY,  
the 13th May, 1878—at 9 p.m.

#### PROGRAMME:

1. Duet, Piano and Violin—Zampa.
2. Song—"Happy be thy dream."
3. Part Song—"The Man of Harlech."
4. Cornet Solo—"From 'Faust'."
5. Recitation—"Mary, Queen of Scots."
6. Duet, Violin and Piano, from "Orpheus aux Enfers."
7. Negro Song—"Nuffin hurts me."
8. Solo on Concertina.
9. Song—"The Scout."
10. Part Song—"Rule Britannia."
11. Song—"The Water Party."
12. Clarinet Solo.
13. Song—"The Bashful Young Man."

TICKETS—Price \$1, may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR FOCHOW (DIRECT.)  
The Steamship "KILLARNEY," will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 14th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "JAPAN," Capt. H. DE SMIDT, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 7, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE" will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY Next, the 15th Instant, at 3 o'clock afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE (DIRECT.)

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.

The Australian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "OCEAN," due here on the 28th Instant, will load New Teas at Foochow as above, and receive prompt despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Foochow.

Or, GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, FIJI & NEW CALEDONIA.

The Australian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "GUNGA," J. R. BROWN, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "NORMANBY" will be despatched for the above Ports on the 21st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ALBAIS," Commandant DE LA MARELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 7, 1878.

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "SINDE," Commandant BRUNET, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 7, 1878.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Bark "CONCHITA," ARIZ, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, &c., apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 3, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The 4 1 British Bark "DEVANA," W. MAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 4 1 American Ship "TITAN," B. F. BERRY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 4 1 American Bark "P. J. CARLETON," ASSEBURY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The 4 1 American ship "ELCANO," BARNABY, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 1 German Ship "WEGA," JACHNICK, Master, will load here as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1878.



## Mails.



**STEAM FOR**  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GUALIOR, Captain J. C. Babor, will  
leave this on SATURDAY, the 18th May,  
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1878. my18

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF  
PEKING will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY,  
the 23rd May, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.  
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT on regular rates is granted to  
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,  
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND  
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-  
SION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., of 22nd May. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, April 25, 1878. my23

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 4th June. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.  
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to  
Officers of the Army and Navy and to  
Members of the Civil and Consular  
Services.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. jcs

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100; for first insertion, and  
half price for repetition during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
may be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulation of the Chinese Mail in all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Port  
and other places which Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agencies is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places, and in important ports more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-  
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000  
Total Capital and accumula-  
tions this date.....Tls. 725,000

## Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KREBS, Esq.,  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUGAR, Esq.

## Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.  
Agents in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and  
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the World, at current  
rates.  
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 per cent on  
Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS  
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
annually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors:

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Fong, Merchant.  
CHONG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted for  
BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored  
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to  
Discount of 20 per cent on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 4 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an23

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20 per cent allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premiums current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAR. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD KARRING & Co.,  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20 per cent on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## TO LET.

TO LET—AT MACAO.  
A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with  
FINE GARDEN, near the BOMBARDO  
FORT, PRATA GRANGE, West.  
Possession on 1st June.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, May 10, 1878. my17

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque  
Terrace, possession from 16th April  
next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
with Godown attached.

Houses No. 2, and 5, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSON, SOHN & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW  
ON SHAMSHIN, in Canton. Possession  
from 26th May.

Apply to  
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBOHY.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HARTON,  
Jr., is this Day admitted a PARTNER  
in our Firm.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong and Foochow,  
May 1, 1878. jcl

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our  
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on  
the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. sc8

## NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late JOHN GUR-  
NEY FRY in our FIRM CEASED on  
the 30th ultimo.

SILVERLOCK & Co.

Foochow, May 1, 1878. my22

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,  
華字日報 (Wah Yee Yat Po),  
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHOW AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has TRANSFERRED the Chinese Mail  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHAI,  
as Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under the new regime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to direct his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Letter of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.  
Remarido, from Manila, are hereby  
notified that their Goods are being landed  
and stored in the Godown of the Under-  
signed at their risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 4, 1878.

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from  
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby requested to send their Bills of  
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate delivery  
of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at  
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878. my13

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the Undermentioned  
Cargo are hereby informed that unless  
the same be taken delivery of within one  
month from this date it will be sold to pay  
expenses.

Ex Argentine, 30th April, 1877.

M.....10 Cases.

Ex Elgin, 26th May, 1877.

W S (in diamond).....10 Cases.

D S & Co. (in diamond).....1 Box.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, May 4, 1878. jcl

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo  
are requested to send in their Bills of  
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature, and take immediate delivery.  
This Cargo has been landed and stored at  
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU ROUET,  
Agent.

Ex "Iravaddy," from  
V (in triangle) 2431/5 Order, } London.  
5 cases Cottons,..... }  
K (in diamond) 515/24 Order, }  
10 cases Worsteds,..... }  
Hongkong, April 25, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## S. S. TIGRE.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.  
Copernicus, from London, in connec-  
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being landed  
and stored at their risk at the Company's  
Godown, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before TO-MORROW, the 4th Instant,  
at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri-  
day, the 10th Instant, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU ROUET,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 3, 1878.

## Intimations.

AFONG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,  
and to  
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best  
collection of Views of China, Photo-  
graphs of the Ruins and destructions at  
Canton, caused by the Tornado of the  
11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of  
English Ladies, Russia, Leather, Velvet,  
Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographs  
Albums; Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms  
and Postage Stamp Albums; Frames and  
Cases, Gift Mounting for Frames, all of  
assorted sizes, tastes and prices.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his  
numerous Customers and the Public of  
Hongkong, that his Photographic Estab-  
lishment is REMOVED to the Newly-erected  
Commodious Building in Queen's Road  
Central, next to Messrs. SARGENT & Co.'s.  
Hongkong, April 22, 1878.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued twice instead of  
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertising.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco  
and Australia.

Chinese Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.  
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.  
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.  
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for  
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,  
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000  
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the  
above Company, are prepared to Accept  
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon  
terms very favourable to the assured.  
For full information and particulars,  
apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET  
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 14, 1878.

Volume Sixth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW"

No. V.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—  
"CHINA REVIEW"

WILL BE  
READY IN A FEW DAYS.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, May 2, 1878.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANGTZE INSUR-  
ANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, April 20th, 1878.

NEW SHARE CERTIFICATES, in  
exchange for the Existing Ones, will  
be issued to Shareholders of record on the  
15th May next.







